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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

USSR DEVELOPS NEW SETTLEMENTS

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

New forestry workers' settlements have grown up in the last 5 years in Kirov Oblast. The settlements are located in areas which, prior to the revolution, were entirely unsettled.

In the Kaysk and Biserovsk forests, local electric transmission lines have been installed and narrow-gauge railroad lines have been laid. Building proceeds both day and night.

The large "Krasnyye Polyany" workers' settlement has grown up in Vyatsko-Polyanskiy Rayon, an area which formerly was heavily forested. A group of enterprises producing lumber are located in the settlement.

The families of workers live in large, two-story houses with central heating. A large club, school, and other buildings have been constructed. By 1950, 15 new homes will be in use. (1)

Another forest area where new settlements are being developed is South Sakhalin. During the 40-year period of Japanese occupation of South Sakhalin which ended in September 1945, the Japanese built several cellulose-paper combines near huge forest areas. However, timber was cut without any attempt to replant trees, and by 1945 five combines had to be shut down. All the timber resources within a 10-kilometer radius had been depleted.

When the Soviets took over South Sakhalin, they began to rebuild the town. The Japanese had lived in small plywood houses. Now the town has spacious homes and schools, theaters, hotels, stores, and a cinema. Two newly restored streets are named Stalin and Lenin.

Since 1945, when the first settlers were sent to South Sakhalin from the Soviet Union, the number of inhabitants has increased each year. New settlers include stakhanovites, kolkhoz workers, engineers, doctors, scientific workers, and artists.

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Several educational institutions were established in the town. They include a mining and fisheries school, a pedagogical institute, and a teachers' institute. Specialists are being trained in several towns. (2)

Similarly, plans are being made for the establishment of new agricultural communities in the Ukrainian SSR.

The president of the Academy of Architecture Ukrainian SSR, V. I. Zabolotnyy and scientific workers of the academy, authors of a plan to establish an agricultural town near Kiev, have come to Cherkassy to explain the project to kolkhoz workers. The agricultural town will be named Stalin and is to be established on an area including the settlements of Les'ki, Tal'dyky, Khydyki, and Lomovatoye. The plan provides for the construction of wide streets, many dwelling houses with electricity, a water supply and sewer systems, buildings for the local soviet and kolkhoz administration, hotels, dining room, a general store, a cultural center, polyclinics, and cinemas. According to the plan, one of the town's main streets should be completed in 1950. (3)

Kureyka, another agricultural settlement in Siberia, is now being developed. It already has a large livestock-raising farm. Each kolkhoz member owns a cow. Potatoes are planted on 20 hectares of land, many centners of fish are caught in the lakes, and kolkhoz workers raise valuable fur-bearing animals. The Artel imeni Stalin exceeds the government plan for fur production from year to year.

Advances have been made in culture and education. A secondary school has been built, and more youths receive 7-year schooling every year. Many inhabitants have had secondary and higher education.

On the Yenisey River, 200 kilometers from Kureyka, the Arctic city and port of Igarka has grown up. In Taymyr, a fish cannery has been built. In Tyrukhan-skiy Rayon, large animal-raising farms have been organized, and in Evenki National Okrug large reindeer-raising sovkhozes have been established. (4)

SOURCES

1. Komsomol'skaya Pravda, No 290, 9 Dec 49
2. Vechernyaya Moskva, No 30, 4 Feb 50
3. Kommunist, No 294, 15 Dec 49
4. Sovetskaya Litva, No 294, 15 Dec 49

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